

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Campus Hoodlums Assailed by State Colleges Trustee

BY DARYL E. LEMBKE

Times Staff Writer

HAYWARD—A trustee of the state college system contended Wednesday that a file ought to be kept on "hoodlums" making it their business to go from school to school for purposes of activism and destruction.

The subject was raised by trustee Dudley Swim at a meeting of the state college trustees' finance committee.

"What is being done to weed out agitators?" inquired Swim as the committee discussed an increase in annual tuition for out-of-state students from the present \$720 to \$890 for 1968-69.

"The agitators you speak of are mostly from within the state, taking minimum loads as professional students," replied Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke.

Suggests 'Check List'

Swim said the state colleges should keep a "check list" to make sure that enrollment is limited to students interested in education rather than agitation.

"I know of no way we could have any test of political belief," said Ernest Becker, dean of student affairs for the 19 state colleges. "I don't know that we have any laws at the present time with which we could exclude students on this basis."

Swim, a Carmel Valley rancher who was appointed to the state college board by Gov. Reagan last spring, commented:

"That's just a better example of naivete. There are students making the circuit. It is not a question of political beliefs. If a student is a known hoodlum, then we should exclude him."

Dumke Admits Problem

Dumke conceded that the state colleges do have a problem with "professional agitators." He said some are not enrolled as students "but just show up for demonstrations."

"If they're smarter than we are, we don't deserve our jobs," Swim told the chancellor.

Swim also referred to what he called "the repeated disgraceful incidents at San Francisco State." He claimed they constituted "a blot on the state college system."

"Others have had worse problems," maintained Dumke, pointing out that about half of the nation's 2,200 college campuses have had incidents which got out of hand.

Please Turn to Page 33, Col. 1

COLLEGES

Continued from Third Page

The out-of-state tuition raise already instituted by Dumke as a result of previous authorization from the board was merely reported to the finance committee as an informational item.

In trustee action Wednesday, three committees meeting jointly recommended board approval today of a \$114.38 million state-financed program of major development in the 1969-70 fiscal year.

If approved by the board as expected, the program will be submitted to the governor and the Legislature next year. The board asked for \$107 million for the same purpose this year but received only \$46.1 million.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Cal State Initiates Disciplinary Action in Office Vandalism

Cal State Los Angeles officials Thursday began disciplinary action against members of the Black Students Union accused of vandalizing the campus admissions office.

Letters were sent to three students summoning them before a future hearing of a faculty-student disciplinary committee. More summonses are expected before the weekend.

The committee can only make recommendations, and final disposition—including possible expulsion—will be up to Dr. John Greenlee, Cal State president.

The vandals also face possible criminal prosecution, campus officials said.

Overturned Furniture

In all, 10 youths participated in the vandalism at the admissions office Wednesday, an official said.

The 10, identifying themselves as BSU members, overturned office files and dashed desk equipment to the floor, causing a mess that will cost about \$1,000 to straighten up, according to Dr. William F. Long, director of admissions.

The vandalism began, he said, after he told the group their demands for "complete control" over admission of students sponsored by the BSU could not be met.

Disruption of the files will cause delays in answering 3,000 applications for admission next fall, he said. In addition, delays are expected in certifying students for graduation at the end of the summer quarter in late August.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Humphrey to Arrive for Campaign Tour Today

Vice President's Political Future More Cloudy Than Before Recent Cancellation

BY CARL GREENBERG
Times Political Editor

Vice President Humphrey arrives here today to campaign in California for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He would have come more than two weeks ago but was ill with flu. At that time, the political picture for him was a little less cloudy. The talk was that he had the nomination wrapped up.

The word then was that the Vice President was simply coming to talk to the people. No mention was made of delegates or their votes.

But, while there still has been no official announcement that he is on a delegate vote quest, Humphrey's Washington campaign headquarters has invited members of the 172-vote uncommitted slate that had been pledged to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy to meet the Vice President Sunday on what was described as a "social basis."

Protests Planned
Indications were that Humphrey would be greeted by antiwar demonstrators at almost every appearance he makes here in his three-day visit. The Peace Action Council predicted it would

stage a "major action" from 4 to 8 p.m. Sunday with 25,000 demonstrators outside the Century Plaza where Humphrey will be staying.

And a PAC spokesman said, "We have word from some members of the Kennedy delegation that they will take part in PAC's picketing."

The Vice President will arrive by chartered jet at 1:45 p.m. at Hollywood-Burbank Airport from Salt Lake City. He will be greeted by an aggregation of political figures including party officials, legislators, San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and Lloyd N. Hand, former U.S. pro-consul and local chief under President Johnson.

El Mercado Visit

Today's activities will take Humphrey first to 3425 E. 1st St. to visit El Mercado de Los Angeles, a community-owned market corporation for which the Small Business Administration supplied \$1.3 million on a long-term, low-interest loan.

The Vice President also will tape a number of television appearances and end the day with a voter registration rally at

8:45 p.m. at the Elks Hall, 4016 S. Central Ave., sponsored by Black Democrats for Humphrey.

On Sunday, Humphrey will meet with a professorial task force on domestic urban and poverty problems at the Century Plaza, participate in more tapings, host Kennedy delegates and attend a youth gala given by Nancy Sinatra at Warner Brothers studio in Burbank.

Letters of invitation signed "peace and love" by Miss Sinatra promised dancing, entertainment, pop, pizza, hot dogs, beer, "other goodies" and some "straight talk," and called for "casual" dress—minis, maxis and no ties, please. Humphrey on Monday will visit the Watts area, address a Town Hall luncheon in the Biltmore Bowl and attend a labor reception at the Century Plaza before a night flight to San Francisco.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Complaint Prepared Against 5 Officers

Assemblyman Bill Greene (D-Los Angeles) said Sunday he intends to file complaints against five Los Angeles policemen he accused of severely beating a member of the Black Congress outside the Elks Club Hall Saturday night.

Roygene Robinson, 29, who said he lives at the Black Congress headquarters, 7228 S. Broadway, was arrested on two traffic warrants shortly before Vice President Humphrey was scheduled to speak at the club, 4016 S. Central Ave.

Greene said Robinson had been employed by the Black Democrats for Humphrey, sponsors of the Saturday night meeting, to park cars outside the club.

"He was beaten severely by the officers, in an alley, before they booked him," the assemblyman charged.

Greene said he would be joined in the complaint by State Sen. Mervyn M. Dymally (D-Los Angeles) who he said had also investigated the matter.

Police denied that Robinson had been beaten or otherwise molested in the process of the arrest, and said he showed no signs of violence when he was booked on the traffic warrants at Central Police Headquarters.

Robinson was released on \$121 bail early Sunday morning.

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Heckling Can't Halt Me:

Humphrey

BY CARL GREENBERG

Times Political Editor

Vice President Humphrey forced by heckling of black militants to cut short a speech in southeast Los Angeles, said Sunday he will not be driven away from the black community by such tactics in the future.

"I'm going to come to the black community whenever I have the chance," Humphrey declared, his face grim.

Humphrey spent only 18 minutes at a voter registration meeting sponsored by the Black Democrats for Humphrey in the Elks Club Hall, 4016 S. Central Ave., Saturday night.

He had been speaking for only a minute or so when boos and catcalls interrupted him. He abandoned the speech and was whisked away by police and Secret Service agents when his pleas that the heckling be stopped were ignored.

Willing and Anxious to Listen

Humphrey said in a press conference at the Century Plaza Sunday that he was "very gratified" by the size of the crowd at the Elks Club, which he estimated at between 750 and 1,000 persons.

"They were willing and anxious to listen," he said, "but 15 or 25 came in and decided to disrupt the meeting. But I won't be driven away in the future."

Even as he spoke, the first contingent of Peace Action Council picketers showed up outside the hotel. By late afternoon, police estimated that their ranks had swelled to 2,500.

They carried signs such as "Hu-Bird, How Absurd," "Hubert, Go Home To Texas," "REK IS GONE."

No One's Left "HHH" Hall No.

Hollow Hypocrite Hawk" and one or two others, which were obscene.

Police arrested nine men, five women and four juveniles on misdemeanor charges, including failure to disperse on police command, blocking traffic and using obscene language.

One man was arrested on suspicion of assault on a police officer, a felony.

In general, however, officers said the demonstrators were responsive

to orders and maintained discipline outside the hotel.

Irving Sarnoff, chairman of the Peace Action Council, said his group had about 100 monitors equipped with portable amplifiers working to keep the marchers moving and to avoid incidents.

A police helicopter hovered overhead in radio communication with ground units.

Members of the police metropolitan squad and the Secret Service

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HUMPHREY TALK

Continued from First Page mingled with uniformed patrolmen inside and outside the hotel.

Asked his reaction to the heavy contingent of police and Secret Service men assigned in every city he visits, which he was told seems to create "tension" at such meetings as the Elks Club gathering, Humphrey replied, "I regret that all this has to take place."

But, said Humphrey, President Johnson ordered Secret Service protection for all candidates after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy here.

"There may be a tendency to be overprotective," declared Humphrey, but he said he had to depend on the judgment of Secret Service. "I've been living a life of risk all my life," he declared, recalling that when he was mayor of Minneapolis he was fired upon three times, but not injured.

Humphrey voiced hope that the "police screen" can be minimized, but said, "We'll be out every day on street corners meeting crowds."

During the afternoon, Humphrey met with members of the Kennedy delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

About 200 persons, including 80 delegates and their wives, responded to the vice president's invitation to a reception in the Pacific Palisades room of the Century Plaza.

Among those attending were former Democratic National Committeeman Paul Ziffren, Joseph Wyatt Jr., former president of the California Democratic Council, Morris Bernstein, president of the San Francisco Fire Commission, Willard Murray, assistant to Mayor Sam Yorty, and State Sen. Mervyn Dymally (D-Los Angeles).

Democratic National Committeeman Eugene Wyman said the delegates attending the reception were generally friendly to the vice president, and a number addressed him as "Mr. President."

Later in the day, the Vice President attended a youth gala on the set of "Camelot" at Warner Bros. Seven Arts Studios in Burbank. There he was asked what would happen in the event of a walkout by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's supporters. He replied,

"If that should happen, you think whether you want Mr. Wallace, Mr. Nixon, or Mr. Reagan, because that will be your choice."

Humphrey left the gala to the sound of applause mingled with boos.

The Sunday press conference was called primarily to announce that more than 1,000 college and university professors throughout the nation had endorsed his candidacy and formed themselves into "Professors for Humphrey."

About 60 of the educators met for more than an hour with Humphrey behind closed doors at the Century Plaza and later sat behind him onstage while the five cochairmen announced organizational plans of the group.

The cochairmen are Samuel P. Huntington of Harvard University, chairman of the schools government department, Paul Seabury of UC Berkeley, political science professor, and Carl Auerbach of the University of Minnesota law school.

During the conference, Humphrey said that he met privately Sunday with Cesar Chavez, a member of the Kennedy delegation and leader of the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee.

Humphrey said he and Chavez discussed the problems of migrant farm workers and "I am in sympathy with Mr. Chavez. I support his efforts." Chavez is currently heading the drive to organize farm workers and is leading strikes against several Coachella Valley grape farmers.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Reagan Compares Humphrey's Hecklers to Nazi 'Monsters'

BY PHILIP FRADKIN
Times Staff Writer

Gov. Reagan Sunday likened the Negro militants who disrupted a speech by Vice President Humphrey here Saturday to the "jack-booted young monsters" of the Hitler Youth.

He said the militants should be "paddled severely" for cutting short the address of the Vice President to 500 persons at a Black Democrats for Humphrey rally.

Humphrey tried at least twice to continue his speech to the rally at the Elks Club in South Central Los Angeles but as the booing continued, he left, smiling.

Reagan said the disruptions were "disgraceful" and bore a "strange and disquieting similarity" to the actions of the Hitler youths who broke up public meetings in the

1930s, thus paving the way for the takeover by Nazism.

The governor made his comments in response to a question on the television program "Issues and Answers" which was broadcast nationwide from here. He continued:

"I think it was an affront to an elected official and to our belief in fairness and the right to free expression and was such that these young monsters should be put down."

"They are totally irresponsible and they are not furthering any political aim and they know darn well what they are doing."

"I think the overwhelming majority of Americans should make it plain that they have to be paddled."

Please Turn to Page 16, Col. 3.

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Reagan Likens Hecklers to Hitler Youth

Continued from First Page
severely in whatever way
it can be done.

The Negro youths passed
out leaflets at the rally
stating:

"Humphrey is a liar! He
is lying to black and brown
people all over the coun-
try. He will not do any-
thing toward our libera-
tion."

The unsigned leaflets
ended with a plea for sup-
port of "Charlene Mitch-
ell, a black woman run-
ning for President on the
Communist Party ticket."

Reagan, who returned
last week from a speaking
tour through the South,
repeated his noncandida-
cy, favorite son position
toward the presidential
nomination.

Of his tour through the
Southern states, he said, "I
did not take a presidential
bid to the South or any-
where else."

He added that he did not
"raise a finger or lift a
finger" to woo any dele-
gates and his supporters
"never asked, never soli-
cited any delegates in the
South."

In reply to a question
whether he were part of a
"stop Nixon" movement,
the governor replied, "I
deny this categorically."

Fund-Raising Tour

The purpose of his tour,
he said, was fund-raising
and to dampen the third-
party candidacy of Ala-
bama's former Gov.
George C. Wallace, which
he termed a greater threat
to Republican chances in
the presidential election
than to the Democrats.

Reagan said he didn't
actually have a count of
delegates who favor him

for the presidential nomi-
nation at the Republican
National Convention in
Miami Beach.

He ruled out a second
spot on the ticket and said
of former Vice President
Richard Nixon's chances
in the election, "I think a
Republican can win. The
people in this country are
scheduled for a change."

The governor repeated
his position on Wallace's
stands on such issues as
law and order and Viet-
nam, saying, "In light of
what he is saying, it is
difficult to disagree."

But Reagan added that
what Wallace stood for
"must be judged on his
entire record and I am
quite sure we have differ-
ences."

Minority Problems

As one difference, Rea-
gan cited what was being
done on "minority prob-
lems" in this state and
singled out job training
programs which are being
conducted at 16 urban
centers.

Asked if what he was
saying was that he and
Wallace differed mainly
on segregation, Reagan
replied, "No. I am just
telling you what my re-
cord is and that there is a
long record on which to
make comparisons."

Reagan said he planned
to speak on "the broad
Republican philosophy"
rather than specifics when
he addresses the Republi-
can platform committee.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Sheriff's Academy Holds Modern Programs

By KEN CABLE
C.T. Staff Writer

"The law is a spider web that catches little flies but cannot hold big ones." — Balzac.

Were he able to view the world today, the 19th century French author might find little to change his convictions about the adhesiveness of legislative webs but he would have to admit that the basic training of its caretakers has sharply improved.

Situated on the side of a hill less than two miles south of Cal State L.A. is the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Training Academy. Conducted within the walls of what to some appear to be 19th century buildings is the nation's most progressive, up-to-date police training program.

In its report "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended in 1967 the sudden and massive increase of police recruit training throughout the United States. Its purpose, the report stated, would be to correct a serious deficiency in this vital aspect of law enforcement.

In addition to teaching the "how to" of law enforcement, the commission urges extensive training in heretofore neglected areas of community relations, use of discretion by officers, legal limitations on authority and the changing role of the policeman in modern society. An absolute minimum of 400 classroom hours is recommended. The Commission also recommended the establishment of regional police academies throughout the United States to accommodate all of the police recruits from a given geographical area and through this means to standardize procedures. All of these recommendations were pioneered years ago by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

Sheriff's recruits entering the academy are faced with 16 weeks of intensive police training. Included in the curriculum are 200 hours of required subjects determined by the California State Commission on Peace Officers Standards of Training (POST). More than 600 additional hours of instruction in subjects selected by the department make up the four-month program.

(Meeting the requirements established by POST qualifies the department for up to 50 per cent recovery of deputy salary from state funds during training.) Courses taught cover a wide

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range of subjects. Criminal law, criminal evidence, traffic control, patrol procedures, are among the standard courses. Many hours devoted to instruction in community relations, public relations, public speaking, and officer demeanor reflect the Sheriff's Department's acceptance of the broadening role of law enforcement in the community.

Teaching methods include liberal employment of role playing, a technique first utilized in police training by the academy several years ago. This advice creates through play acting the very real situations with which the deputy will be faced in his career.

In this fashion he is able to make his mistakes in an atmosphere not apt to be detrimental to himself or the public, and through practice, learn how to avoid them.

It is not denied, even by its detractors, that law enforcement is a most complex undertaking in the best of conditions.

Add to the natural pitfalls associated with the regulation of conduct the unpredictable element of social unrest and civil disobedience, with all its propensity for violence, and the cop on the beat faces a formidable task indeed.

Standing as he does in the midst of social change the peace officer finds himself in the extraordinary position of being required to serve the old rules while remaining flexible toward the new.

It is difficult in modern society for the policeman to plant his feet

in the shifting ground of contemporary jurisprudence. Reliance upon the traditions of his trade will no longer sustain him and he must constantly adjust. Along with pride of accomplishment the successful policeman comes to know frustration.

To qualify as successful, a policeman must know how to cope with his frustrations and remain effectively functional in the face of the most tantalizing stimuli to behave erratically. That is to say he must be able to remain unimpaired under the denunciation of an outraged motorist or the panic of an armed and desperate person.

But it must be done and the Sheriff's Academy incorporates into its training a technique which helps in the evaluation of a cadet's ability to withstand emotional stimuli.

It is called stress training.

Throughout a cadet's stay at the academy he is exposed to continuous stresses which are designed to probe for emotional weaknesses. The pressure begins the first day and increases for a period of weeks then diminishes to a level which is maintained throughout the balance of the training period.

The stress applied is a refined form of that commonly associated with the military. Cadets are assigned to platoons, required to accomplish military drill and are subjected to formal and informal inspections.

Individuals displaying weaknesses in decision making are

placed in stress situations in which they are required to make decisions affecting the entire class. The process continues until he is successful or he fails.

Academy staff personnel are convinced the stress concept is valid. It provides the cadet an opportunity to see himself perform in a difficult situation. It points up weaknesses in judgment, decision making, and emotional control, and provides an opportunity to improve these traits. They know that the place for intolerance to stress is here and now at the academy, not at some future time in the street.

The concept of regional academies is not new to the Sheriff's Department. It has for years trained cadets from as many as 30 other police agencies throughout Calif. and from several military units as well.

Most participating police agencies withdraw their cadets from the program after the first six weeks (this completes POST requirements). However, many departments keep their personnel in the program for the entire 16 weeks.

The diploma presented the cadet upon his graduation from the academy is not an easy thing to get. Long, difficult weeks go before. Hours of study at home must be accomplished or the cadet cannot hope to graduate. Constant attention to self and equipment is mandatory. Rigorous physical training is undertaken daily.

The new cadet doesn't smile at the end of his first day and he

wonders whatever possessed him. But he stays and in the process of the ensuing weeks he comes to know with pride the certainty that he is accomplishing one of the most difficult and demanding training programs to be found in any profession anywhere.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Retention Resolution

A resolution will be introduced before the A.S. Board of Directors (BOD) Monday night regarding the tenure and retention of professors Louis Fox and Robert Niemann. The resolution will ask for their retention and opinion from the floor will be heard.

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BOD Postpones Controversial Moves

By DAVE JOHNSON
Managing Editor

Four resolutions arising from the Admissions Office incident were postponed by the A.S. Board of Directors (BOD) Monday night.

Deciding that it wanted to have all possible facts and not prejudge the cases, the Board tabled three motions condemning the incident and one demanding amnesty for those involved.

The resolutions will be reconsidered after the disciplinary committee has taken action.

In other action, the BOD killed a resolution submitted by Rep-at-Large Steve Sandmeyer that would have called upon the State to investigate the Oakland Police Department, whose members were termed "mad-dog pigs." That resolution was voted down after

a short but vigorous debate.

The evening began when A.S. President Ron Bates withdrew a motion he had earlier proposed and submitted a new version. His resolution did not mention any specific events, and instead condemned all acts of violence on campus, calling on students to use peaceful methods.

Associated Men Students (AMS) President Roger Levy spoke against Bates' resolution, terming it a "watered down piece of poppycock" and asked the BOD to "consider other, more serious resolutions." Rep-at-Large Diane Vixson also opposed the resolution, saying that "to vote against it would be like voting against motherhood and apple pie."

A.S. Vice President Steve Corley supported Bates' resolution, saying that "we cannot condemn individuals, but some action must be taken." Sandmeyer disagreed with the latter premise, saying that the BOD should not say anything because action had yet to be taken by the college.

Speaking from the audience, Black Student Union (BSU) member Fred Patten said, "these resolutions are worthless. Who cares? Do you see the administration down here, seeking your advice? Do you see the BSU here, fighting any resolutions?"

"No one really cares what kind of resolution is passed, and if you pass a resolution condemning this violence, you're going to have to pass other resolutions condemning violence before the summer is over." (continued on page 4)

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BOD

(Continued from page 1)
over unless you attack the problems causing it.
"You're all worried about the

damage done to the college's reputation. But how many people would have known about this if Bob Lerner (Public Relations Director) and (President) Greenlee hadn't called in the news media?"

After a motion had been made to postpone action until after the Disciplinary Committee had taken action, Cooley called upon the BOD to take action and called the Admission Office incident "a cheap act of vandalism."

Rep-at-Large Walt Shroetter moved that the BOD pass a resolution calling upon the Administration to "begin an immediate investigation of the Admission Office incident and take action post haste." His motion was passed.

Because of some confusion, two votes were taken on the motion to postpone. Both votes were in favor of the action, 8-4 and 7-6.

Sandmeyer's resolution was then presented to the Board, amid some laughing from both the BOD and the audience. Sandmeyer said that "all citizens of California have a duty to help maintain constitutional rights."

"They also have a right to keep on living if the Oakland Police don't like them." Sandmeyer then produced figures showing the rates of violence against the Black Panthers by the Oakland Police Department.

Cooley suggested that the BOD postpone action until after the Huey Newton trial "using the same rationale as the BOD just used for the resolutions." Business.
Rep. Pete Katcoff asked what action could be taken if the resolution had been mailed out and called for its defeat.

Sandmeyer's resolution was finished by a voice vote.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CAL STATE**3 Indicted, 1 Held
In BSU Ransack**

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Three among 10 men who alleged to have dumped files and typewriters on the floor of the school admissions office in retaliation for denial of Black Students' Union demands for complete control over the admission and records of black students.

David Jones, 22, also known as Omar X, was arrested at his home.

Henry Stillwell Parks, 21, and Winfred Frank Tennison, 21, were being sought.

The indictment, returned by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, charged the trio with conspiracy to trespass, disturb the peace and commit malicious mischief.

The three allegedly were

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 BSU Members Charged In Outbreak at Cal State

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"San Gabriel Valley
Tribune"
San Gabriel, California

Two members of the Cal State L.A. Black Student Union (BSU) were arraigned Monday in Los Angeles Superior Court on charges they conspired to vandalize the admissions office at the campus last month.

Superior Judge Richard F. C. Hayden set Sept. 9 for the pair to enter pleas.

David Jones, also known as Omar X, 22, and Winfred Tennison, 21, both of Los Angeles, are being held in lieu of \$500 bail.

Tennison surrendered at the Hall of Justice Monday morning and Jones was arrested at his home last Friday.

A third man, identified as Henry Stillwell Parks, 21, of Los Angeles, was expected to surrender today.

All three were indicted last Tuesday on three counts of conspiracy to commit malicious mischief, to disturb the peace and to trespass. They were also each charged with three misdemeanor counts of malicious mischief, disturbing the peace and trespassing.

Parks, Jones and Tennison were allegedly among a group of 10 members of the BSU who dumped files and office machines from shelves and desks July 24 at the Cal State office of admissions at the college.

According to college spokesmen, the acts were in retaliation for a refusal by the director of admissions, Dr. William F. Long, to immediately accept demands of the BSU that it be given control over admission of students sponsored by the organization.

Atty. Benjamin Wyatt Jr., representing Tennison and Jones, said he would challenge the indictment on the basis the County Grand Jury has "un-

fairly charged the trio" with conspiracy, a felony, to commit misdemeanor offenses.

Wyatt said, "I think this whole matter could have been settled by the administration at Cal State."

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Ransacking Brings New Developments

Sgt. Niel Westbrook of the Highland Park Police Station reported that further developments in the ransacking of the Admissions Office are expected later this week. He declined to state what these developments were.

Sgt. Westbrook added that the case is now in the hands of the district attorney.

Two weeks ago, a group of ten alleged Black Student Union (BSU) members pulled files and catalogs from shelves after William F. Long, director of admissions, told them the school could not meet their demands regarding a disadvantaged students program.

Three members of the group have been identified, and registered letters requesting them to report to the dean of students for a future hearing before the stu-

dent disciplinary committee were mailed.

School authorities report that the other seven have been tentatively identified.

No irreparable damage was done to the Admissions Office but work on processing admittance applications was delayed a week. It also cost the school \$1000 to reassemble the files.

There will also be a delay in the processing of records of Cal State L.A. students expecting to be graduated in August.

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Sound and Fury

BSU Wrong

By DAVE JOHNSON

Managing Editor

Speaking from the floor about a proposed resolution condemning the Admissions Office terrorism, Black Student Union (BSU) member Fred Patton said that, even if a punitive measure were passed, "The Board of Directors (BOD) would have to pass other resolutions condemning violence before the summer is over, unless the BOD attacks the basic problems that caused this trouble."

There is no way of knowing the motivation behind this remark, it may have been anger, a necessity for bravado or simply candor. In any case, it indicated that the emotional forces leading to the ransacking of the Admissions Office are still volatile and should be treated accordingly.

This is not to say that a vengeful attitude on the part of anyone is needed; it is to say that the vast quantities of pseudo-sympathy heard after the incident are unjustified. The persons responsible for this action are not little kids acting in anger; nor are they helpless prisoners of a culture requiring physical violence as an answer to any problem. They are cheap, thoughtless, uncaring people hiding behind a self-deluding cloak of righteousness.

This act was committed because its perpetrators thought they could get by with it. The Administration must indicate by actions that it is calling the bluff of these people; that it is open to criticism but not vandalism; and that law and order are not trite words, but will be maintained on this campus.

One of the arguments used by the BSU in defense of violence is that the American Revolution was violent. By extension, they argue, they have a right to be violent as they are in a justifiable revolution. This type of thinking is totally unjusti-

fied in this case because (1) They have methods to express their grievances and channels through which to work, which they did not use; (2) This administration has been open to the BSU, and worked with it; and (3) They are being denied no human rights.

If the law prohibits representation and inhibits rights, then action is indeed called for. But—as the past ten years have shown—a revolution can be non-violent as long as the final channel of appeal remains open. Nationally, it was the federal government; at this college, it is public opinion, which the BSU never tried to use.

This violence in the Admissions Office was unwarranted, as was the demand that a decision regarding the BSU's demands be made within 24 hours. This type of attempted coercion can only work to the BSU's detriment, and negate whatever support it now has.

Nor was this the first time that threats or intimidation have been employed. At the Finance Commission meeting at which the minority studies program was passed, several BSU leaders made direct threats against the college when their program was turned down. Student government and its ability to conduct its business in an open setting were both defied.

These threats cheapened the image of the BSU and did not succeed. What did succeed was Patton's proof that money for the program did exist and the subsequent demands from the public that the program be approved.

Given the structure of this college, the BSU has ample opportunity to express its demands. It may not get all of what it wants; no organization does. But, if it seeks to force its way into a desirable position when hard work will succeed, it will end up futile and impotent.

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BOD Recommends:**'Drop D. A.'s Charges'**By TONY FELLOW
News Editor

A resolution "strongly recommending" the district attorney and

state attorney general to drop conspiracy charges against three Black Student Union (BSU) members has been passed by the Associated Students Board of Directors (BOD).

Omar (David) Jones, X. Henry Parks and Wilfred Tennison were indicted Aug. 16 by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for allegedly participating in an act of on-campus vandalism.

They were charged with six counts, three felonies and three misdemeanors. The charges included conspiracy to trespass, disturb the peace and commit malicious mischief.

The charges stem from the July 24 Admissions Office incident in which ten men, identifying themselves as BSU members, pulled files from shelves.

Introducing the bill, Steve Sandmeyer, representative-at-large, said "Conspiracy charges indicate political repression by the district attorney because the charges are much more serious than the acts themselves warrant."

"It doesn't make sense, sentencing them to three or four years for throwing files to the ground. This is indicative of the facistic outlook of the power structure and its relation to citizens today."

Coinciding with the motion, the BOD passed another resolution condemning the pre-arrest procedures of the black students' ar-

rests, the manner in which the arrests were carried out and the damage that they will inflict upon those arrested and upon the relations between the majority community and the minority communities of Los Angeles County and elsewhere."

Also introduced by Sandmeyer, the resolution stated that the arrests throw in question the communities view of the entire system of justice.

It further stated that "these arrests were carried out in a manner violative of American concepts of fairness, equality and justice in that they were made on Friday, precluding early arraignment and release on reasonable bail, were made upon secret indictments and were followed by excessive bail."

The resolution stated that the BOD "supports the constructive efforts of our BSU chapter, its members to improve the education and educational opportunities of Afro-American students."

It also stated "these arrests and the manner in which they were made reflects an apparent repression of the Afro-American community at a time when that community is just beginning to develop political self-consciousness and an awareness of its citizen responsibility to participate in the political process of

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BOD

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democratic decision-making."

Copies of the resolution are being sent to the city attorney of the City of Los Angeles, the district attorney of the County of Los Angeles, the attorney general and governor of California, the mayor of Los Angeles, Pres. John A. Greenlee, the Academic Senate and the College Times.

In reaction to Pres. Greenlee's placing the BSU on probation, the BOD passed a resolution stating that the BOD should have the power to discipline or remove student organizations or remove student organizations that violate campus regulations.

Pres. Greenlee, in a letter Aug. 6, informed Hiram Channell, BSU president, that he felt it necessary to consider the future of BSU on the campus in light of the July 24 Admissions Office incident.

Two other resolutions also were passed by the BOD. One of the resolutions called for the initiation of a committee, to be headed by Walt Schroetter, representative-at-large, to get more student involvement on campus.

The other recommended the Foundation place change machines in all food vending areas.

In other actions, Steve Green-span was elected graduate class president. He replaces Edward Rivera who will be attending UCLA in the fall.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Editorial

After it had placed a call to Bob Lerner, director of public relations, the College Times was informed that the disciplinary hearings for the three Black Student Union (BSU) members allegedly involved in the Admissions Office incident were to begin last night.

These hearings are scheduled conveniently to run just before final exams and the four-week quarter break.

The C.T. also learned of the proposed hearing time just three hours before the deadline for today's paper, thus killing any chance of reporting the findings when they were still fresh.

Concerned students will be forced to rely upon any information the metropolitan papers care to print. And as this is not a matter of worldwide concern, it is doubtful if they will send even cub reporters.

But the matter IS of importance to those involved. They face possible expulsion from college.

And the C.T. won't be able to print the results until a month later in its first edition of the fall quarter, Sept. 30.

This is not the first time that such hearings have been scheduled at a time which makes it difficult--if not impossible--for the C.T. to run the end result when it is still of news value.

A specific instance is the disciplinary hearings over the alleged involvement of ex-Representative-at-Large Elaine Miller in December's Dow Demonstration.

The fact that the hearings are closed is of little consequence. They may be opened at the defendant's request.

Important is that the Cal State L.A. Administration had one month (since July 24) in which to hold hearings.

What is of importance is that this school, we feel, badly misscheduled the time for these hearings.

Why did it schedule the hearings at a time when it is not feasible for the C.T. to run the findings when were still current?

Why aren't the three students involved and the C.T. given a break? Why is there an apparent suppression of the news?

WHY?

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Editorial

It has been speculated that the file-pulling incident in the Admissions Office would not have carried such impact if it had not been blown out of proportion by many members of the outside news media.

The incident made all the major T.V. news broadcasts as well as being carried over the Associated Press wire.

Many people feel that this and the Dow Chemical Co. demonstration tend to give Cal State L.A. a bad name in the eyes of the general public.

Often, the public is given an erroneous overview of what actually happened, such as the Admissions Office incident, where the shoes of reporters only intensified the damage.

Another case in point took place in the fall quarter when a small group of Afro-Americans came to the College Times office and requested that the C.T. refrain from using the word "Negro" in its stories.

There was no demand made; the blacks simply made a request.

Yet when the newspapers came out the following day, headlines and leads told of how a militant group of blacks demanded that such a change be effected and how they threatened the editor with bodily harm if it wasn't.

That little error in judgment made CSCLA look bad and there was no reason why it should have happened.

It was a simple job of erroneous reporting by the CSCLA director of public information.

In the past, almost the only publicity which this school has received has been derogatory. The Dow incident made national headlines; the "Negro" name change was given wide coverage throughout the city as was the Admissions Office incident.

Why isn't CSCLA given much coverage of the good, beneficial events which happen?

When the Minorities Studies Program was resolved, the L.A. Times carried a story on it in the middle of the paper. A Washington, D.C., newspaper carried the Dow demonstration --- with picture --- on the front page.

We feel that this school should use more discretion in the handling of controversial news stories. Broadcasting them in the manner which has been employed in the past does not serve any constructive purpose. Nor does it help eradicate the causes which prompt such actions.

CSCLA need not be at the mercy of anyone who is out to glorify or blow-up disruptive actions which transpire on this campus.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alleged BSU Vandalism

Disciplinary Hearing Set

Disciplinary hearings will continue at 8 tonight for three Black Student Union (BSU) members arrested for allegedly participating in acts of on-campus vandalism.

The closed-door hearings began last night in Ad. 159 and will continue tonight and Saturday morning.

Omar (David Jones) X, Henry Parks and Wilfred Tension have been brought before the student Disciplinary Committee.

The three were identified positively by college authorities as being part of the group of ten men who pulled files and catalogs from shelves in the Administration building.

They were indicted Aug. 16 by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury where they were charged with six counts, three felonies and three misdemeanors.

The charges include conspiracy to trespass, disturbing the peace and commit malicious mischief. The Disciplinary Committee is composed of one administrator, three students and three faculty representatives.

Dr. George Smith, assistant professor of government, was appointed by the dean of students the representative of the administration.

Burton Henry, professor of education; John Leiman, associate professor of speech, will represent the faculty.

Student representatives are Timothy Thomas, Sherry Quan, and Clarence Ealy.

The dispute which led to the vandalism arose July 16, when four BSU representatives, including Parks and X met with Dr. William F. Long, director of Admissions

and Records, to discuss BSU's sponsorship of applicants to the college.

A week later, July 23, a written memorandum listing five demands was brought to Dr. Long's office. Pencilings at the bottom of the letter attributed it to the BSU.

It contained a statement which said, "Demands must be made within 24 hours."

The following day, ten men went into the Admissions Office. Long reportedly said he was willing to discuss the matter further but was unable to give them an immediate affirmative answer.

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Last in a three-part series of student groups which constitute the New Left movement on the Cal State, L.A. campus.

By LEE HARRIS
C.T. Staff Writer

"Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) was the white man's SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee)," said John Johnson, senior sociology major, who is on the regional SDS staff and an active member of the on campus chapter.

Today SDS has changed, Johnson feels, from a group of activists to a more sophisticated tactical group.

When it first began SDS was known as a group which took the forefront of the action, but now the group forms alliances with Johnson said, "related groups of people that are close to us, like college drop-outs, soldiers, high school students, and the new working class."

"We are trying to redefine or define the society we live in now," said Johnson. SDS feels the redefinition can be made by educating society and SDS members through readings of revolutionary materials (e.g., "Writings" by Che Guevarra) and sponsoring speakers who have meaningful things to say about the times. Last quarter the SDS sponsored various speakers like Floyd Nichols, a Texas Southern University student charged with the murder of a policeman.

The original Students for a Democratic Society was established in 1960 by a group of moderate socialists of the League for Industrial Democracy. This version of SDS failed and in 1962 another movement was started.

It held its first national convention that year in Port Huron, Mich. Tom Hayden, a former editor of the Michigan Daily, wrote a 30,000-word paper called the "Port Huron Statement" which became the basic literature of the New Left.

The "Huron Statement" advocated a participatory democracy in which students, workers and the poor were to "share in those social decisions determining the quality and direction of his life."

SDS remained a loosely organized students' group said to be on more than 250 campuses throughout the U.S. The student group broke off in 1966 from traditional Marxist thinking.

The Vietnam war seems to have

been the one thing the group needed as a cause to form around, grow and reshape its philosophy.

The new philosophy allows the parent organization, located in Chicago, laxity to let each branch determine its own policy. As a result there are continual fights by outside groups to take charge of various branches.

At present here at Cal State L.A. a fight is going on between the Progressive Labor party and some students (SDS).

Both groups are willing to make an alliance with workers, such as those now on strike at the Herald-Examiner, but differ violently on the type of tactics to be used.

Johnson said the Progressive Labor party is out of touch with the society in which we live in today. They, he said, still relate to the 1930's.

The CSCLA chapter refuses to support the union strike at the Herald-Examiner because it feels the union has been derelict in its responsibility to eradicate racism. "When the union hires some black men we will think about supporting it," Johnson said.

Diane Vinson, SDS chairman for the summer quarter, said the membership of the Progressive Labor party in the CSCLA SDS is very small but they are very vocal and get a lot of attention because of members' tolerance of each others' ideas. She said membership on

campus is between 30-50 persons. There are about 15 active members who meet every Thursday noon in the Heritage Room and every Wednesday night at different members

homes. At the Thursday meetings the members discuss tactics and actions to be taken.

Such discussions have led the group to take such direct action as

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the Dow demonstration of Dec. 6, 1967, against the Dow Chemical Co.

SDS formed an alliance with BSU and UMAS in the Dow demonstration. Miss Vinson said the groups who started the demonstration were small in number but the fact that so many students supported and participated in the demonstration proved how "alienated and dissatisfied many of the students have become with CSCLA."

On Wednesdays the group reads revolutionary writings and discusses the relevance of it to the campus and the society they live in. Miss Vinson feels the group isn't very large in number now because after the Dow demonstration many of the very active members "never got themselves together again."

She sees this as indicative of
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SDS

(Continued from page 7)

SDS's abhorrence of formality. They do not like meetings and regularity but do rise, she feels, up when events dictate action.

"The Administration's failure to respond to student demands caused the ransacking of the Office of Admissions and Records on July 24," Miss Vinson said.

She also feels the Administration would be more responsive if it took care of its internal affairs and problems on campus instead of calling in outsiders like the police and the news media. Miss Vinson said the Administration held a meeting before the ransacking of the office and told the staff to expect a sit-in. She feels if the Administration had been responsive to the students it would have gone to the students and talked over the existing problems.

SDS's ultimate goals are, according to Johnson:

1. "Build a radical base of revolutionary students throughout (existing) educational institutions to educate people and bring them to our side."

2. "Students who graduate will move out into (mainstream) America and create a struggle to change the society."

Some of SDS' on-campus programs for the future, according to Miss Vinson and Johnson, include:

1. "Getting President Greenlee and Dean Hallberg fired because they failed to respond to students' needs and demands."

2. "Work against all industry coming on campus for recruiting purposes."

3. "We're in the planning stage of organizing some type of protest to get the Administration to retain Prof. Louis Fox, (Instructor of English, denied tenure because of lack of Ph.D.) and Robert Niemann, assistant professor of engineering (denied tenure, according to the Administration, because of "insufficient commitment to the field of engineering.")"

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Friday, August 16, 1968

Greenlee Away As Blacks Seek Talk

Approximately 35 black students Wednesday were unsuccessful in their attempt to meet with Pres. John A. Greenlee to discuss a letter sent by the President to Hiram Channell, Black Student Union (BSU) president.

The group went to the President's office where they were told Dr. Greenlee was at a meeting off campus. A phone call was then placed to Dr. Greenlee.

According to Henry Chism, BSU member, the President said he would not return to the campus that afternoon since he felt it was not an emergency.

The students were concerned with the criteria of the letter sent to the BSU president, the July 24 incident and how Dr. Greenlee put BSU on probation, said Jessie Carrington.

In a letter dated Aug. 6 Dr. Greenlee informed Channell that he felt it necessary to consider the future of BSU on the Cal State L.A. campus in light of events of July 24, when ten blacks, calling themselves BSU members, ransacked the Admissions Office, throwing files, papers and an add-

ing machine to the floor.

The BSU was placed on conduct suspension for one year by the President. According to Dr. Greenlee conduct probation means that BSU may continue as a fully recognized organization, but further disruptive behavior by that organization, or its members in its name, will not be tolerated, but will bring prompt revocation of official campus recognition.

Carrington also said the group was concerned with the association of other students with the BSU and whether all black students were put on probation.

"The letter is an emergency focal point, not only for BSU, but for other associated black students on campus," he said.

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Three Black Student Union Members Indicted by Jury

Three members of the Black Student Union (BSU) were indicted Friday by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for allegedly participating in acts of on-campus vandalism.

Arrested was Omar (David Jones) X, 22. Also named in the indictment and still sought are Henry Parks, 21, and Wilfred Tennison.

The indictments were made public following X's arrest.

The charges include conspiracy to trespass, disturb the peace and commit malicious mischief. They stem from the July 24 Admissions Office incident in which ten men,

identifying themselves as BSU members, pulled files from shelves.

BSU allegedly committed the acts when the Cal State L.A. Administration refused to meet its demands for continued self-control of the BSU-sponsored incoming students program.

The three C.S.C.L.A. students were charged with six counts, three felonies (all conspiracy) and three misdemeanors.

Parks, Tennison and X also are awaiting disciplinary action by the college.

Dr. William F. Long, director of admissions and records, was

one of more than 20 witnesses called to testify before the Grand Jury. He said BSU demands would have restricted the rights of individual students and would have served to segregate BSU-sponsored students from the rest of the campus community.

Immediately following the Admissions Office incident, Dr. Long informed the College Times he felt the Administration was complying with BSU demands.

The dispute which led to the vandalism came into the open on July 16 when four BSU representatives, including Parks and X, met with Dr. Long to discuss BSU's sponsorship of applicants to the college.

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A week later---the day before the July 24 incident---a written memorandum listing five demands was delivered to Dr. Long's office. Penciling at the bottom of the letter attributed it to BSU.

It contained a statement which said: "Demands must be made within 24 hours."

The following day, ten men went into the Admissions Office. Parks is said to have confronted Long who reportedly said he was willing to discuss the matter further but was unable to give them an immediate affirmative answer.

Long informed the C.T. that at a signal from Parks, the group ran from his office and pulled files from shelves and knocked an adding machine from a desk.

Foreman L.E. McKee said the Grand Jury conducted a one-day inquiry into the matter before returning the indictments to Superior Judge Richard Schauer.

Schauer set bail at \$1000.

Conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor is a felony carrying a maximum penalty of three years in prison and a \$5000 fine.

Last Wednesday, BSU was placed on one-year's conduct probation by CSCIA President John A. Greenlee who said the incident "may not be construed as official acts of BSU, although the use of the name BSU on the ultimatum of 23 July implied the involvement of the organization."

Conduct probation means that BSU may continue to carry on its programs, "but that further disruptive behavior by the BSU, or by its members in its name, will not be tolerated but bring prompt revocation of the recognition of the organization as a member of the campus community."

In a reply, BSU said it questions "the propriety of... (Greenlee's) implication of the BSU's involvement," as the group had taken no official stand on the July 24 incident.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Greenlee Declares BSU Probation

By LARRY GORIN
C.T. Staff Writer

The Black Student Union (BSU) has been placed on conduct suspension for one year by Cal State L.A. President John A. Greenlee. In a letter dated Aug. 6, Greenlee informed Hiram Channell, BSU president, that he felt it necessary to consider the future of BSU on the CSCLA campus in light of the



Hiram Channell

events of July 24, when ten blacks, calling themselves BSU members, ransacked the Admissions Office, throwing files, papers and an adding machine to the floor.

Greenlee's letter stated that "the events of July 24 may not be construed as official acts of BSU, although use of the name BSU implied the involvement of the organization."

The letter further stated that disruptive activities associated with campus organizations cannot be excused, and that BSU officers are responsible for the actions of their members.

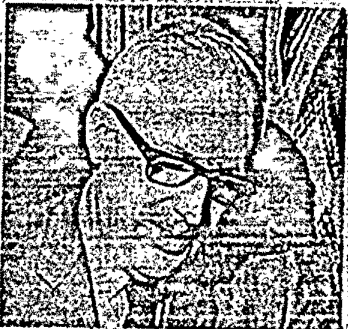
Conduct probation, according to Greenlee, means that BSU may continue as a fully recognized campus organization, but that further disruptive behavior by BSU or its members in its name will not be tolerated, but will bring prompt revocation of official campus recognition.

In reply to Greenlee's action, Channell questioned the propriety of Greenlee's implication of BSU

involvement, since the letter stated that the events of July 24 could not be construed as official acts of BSU.

In a letter of reply, Channell charged Greenlee with failing to communicate with BSU members prior to the incident of July 24.

"We are interested in creating an atmosphere whereby black students can pursue a meaningful education free from the racism



Pres. Greenlee

that is rampant on this campus," said Channell. "We feel that by arbitrarily placing BSU on probation you have shown that you (Greenlee) are not interested in helping us achieve this goal."

In concluding his letter to Channell, Greenlee called for efforts by both the Administration and BSU in strengthening their constructive relationships by mutually developing the opportunity program for disadvantaged students.

Concluding his reply to Greenlee, Channell said, "We find your role as judge, juror and executioner to be a questionable one. We would think that the exercise of power would also include the exercise of judgment and responsibility. Your intemperate action of publishing your fallacious assumptions and conclusions that the BSU was associated with the events of July 24 will be dealt with."

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Loitering Prohibited
 Loitering on streets for other public places including the campus of the University of California was prohibited between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. He added that the regulations would remain in effect until the period of disaster is declared ended. Police Sgt. Thomas Haley was shot in the thigh and 21 persons were arrested early Saturday when anti-war demonstrators smashed windows, threw rocks, paint and debris and fired several shots. The outbreak followed an orderly rally of about 3,000 persons protesting the Vietnam war and police activity during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Police Use Tear Gas
 Fifteen more persons were arrested Sunday night when police used tear gas to disperse an unruly crowd of 500 on Telegraph Ave. Police and firemen were jeered and pelted with bottles and stones. Firemen were summoned after an explosion ripped open a store under construction just off Telegraph Ave. on Dwight Way. The area was flooded with water after the blast burst an eight-inch main. A suspect identified only as James Wilson, was charged with wounding the policeman and booked on a charge of assault to commit murder.

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Re. 9 9
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

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Berkeley Acts on Protests

Monday night and early yesterday, police made 24 arrests, bringing to 55 the total since Friday night after a rally called to protest police methods used in Chicago at the Democratic National Convention.

BERKELEY (AP) — City Council, citing violence over the holiday weekend, has canceled a permit for a five-hour street demonstration this Saturday on Telegraph Avenue.

"You are going to find a reaction that you won't be able to handle," a representative of the sponsoring group, Jack Bloom of the Independent Socialist Club, said yesterday at the council meeting, which attracted an overflow crowd.

"You're using the acts of a few individuals to destroy any position," said Bloom. "The people are not going to take light. You're going to have a hard time cutting off Saturday morning whether or not you permit it."

Telegraph Avenue is a narrow street lined with small shops and bookstores that runs southward from the University of California campus in this San Francisco East Bay city of 20,000.

It was relatively quiet yesterday, said Police Capt. W. N. Tahr, as police enforced a state of civil disaster regulation proclaimed Monday by City Manager William C. Hanley. Councilmen at their meeting backed indefinite continuation of the regulation.

The Hanley regulation is not called a curfew but does prohibit loitering in any public places, including the university campus, between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. It also bans meetings or use of sound trucks on streets or other public property and assures Berkeley police and fire department assistance under a mutual aid pact with nearby communities.

index

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-5 Herald-Examiner
Los Angeles, Calif.

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SEP 5 1968	
FBI — LOS ANGELES	

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Militants Plan Vote Sabotage

BY JACK ANDERSON

Drew Pearson's Associate

America's red guards, exultant over their success in sabotaging the Democratic convention in Chicago, now hope to sabotage the national election on November 5.

They are making elaborate preparations to zero in on key, big-city precincts, which normally produce an overwhelming Democratic vote. They intend to disrupt the voting by staging noisy protests, intimidating voters and sabotaging the voting machines.

Their purpose is to deprive Hubert Humphrey of the votes he would need to carry such swing states as New York, California, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan and Pennsylvania. By bringing Humphrey down to humiliating defeat, they hope to teach the Democrats that they must reckon with the new left in the future.

The young militants discovered in Chicago that they could make an impact on national politics all out of proportion to their numbers. Now they intend to disrupt the Novem-

ber election, taking their tactics from the revolutionary textbooks that come out of Castro's Cuba and Mao's China.

The election sabotage will be masked, of course, as peaceful demonstrations. Ostensibly, the demonstrators will turn out to protest the fact that young men who are eligible to be drafted and killed in Vietnam at age 19 aren't eligible to vote in most states.

The real aim of the ringleaders, however, will be to upset the election and wreck the Democratic Party. Out of the wreckage some leaders hope they might even be able to build a militant, new left-wing party.

Until Election Day, the young militants will keep in practice by disrupting campaign rallies, heckling presidential candidates and stirring up trouble. They are even looking ahead to the presidential inauguration next Jan. 20 when they plan to stage more Chicago-style demonstrations.

They also intend to contribute to the pre-election chaos by keeping university campuses in turmoil.



(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

II-5 LA Times
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Again they hope to produce a voter reaction against the Democrats who, being more liberal, get most of the blame for the eruptions on the campuses, in the streets and in the ghettos.

This column has had access to intelligence reports going back prior to the Chicago convention, which have given startlingly accurate warnings of trouble before it happens. Invariably, violence has flared up at precisely the times and places that the intelligence reports have predicted.

A Sept. 13 intelligence report, for example, forecast the trouble at Columbia and warned of worse disturbances at Harvard.

Another intelligence report has warned that the biggest disturbances will come the last week in October on campuses across the country. This will be part of "a new internationally coordinated protest against the war in Vietnam," the British, Japanese and Vietnamese sections of the anti-war movement are planning an international protest during the last week of October.

The American red guards, according to the confidential report, plan to form an "American section" to participate in the forthcoming international demonstrations against the war in Vietnam.

It seems more than a coincidence that many of the hardcore leaders who have masterminded the youth rebellions have made unauthorized trips to Hanoi. They have come back to whip up demonstrations which, invariably, have had an anti-Vietnam war theme.

In Saigon, the Viet Cong have smuggled leaflets to American GIs urging them to get in touch with the Students for a Democratic Society, the same group which is now fomenting violence on the campuses. Earlier, the SDS helped to precipitate the violence in Chicago.

The grateful Viet Cong sent a message to the demonstrators: "We express to you our deep sympathy and ask you to convey to the American people our heartfelt thanks for their participation in or support of the recent action in Chicago."

"Your recent actions in Chicago, as well as throughout the United States, against the U.S. policy of aggression in Vietnam have strongly stimulated our people in South Vietnam who are conducting the powerful general offensive and widespread uprisings throughout South Vietnam."

The same militants who have expressed such outrage over alleged U.S. aggression in Vietnam seem not the least disturbed over the recent Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia. Their hero in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, actually declared his support of the Soviet invasion. But apparently this doesn't trouble the American red guards, who are critical only of the United States and the West.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Regards New Left as Security Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—The FBI said Tuesday it has more than kept up with the nation's rising crime rate, but added that the New Left movement has mushroomed into a major security problem.

In its annual report, the federal crime agency said the fiscal year that ended last June 30 was a period of "harsh, unrelenting challenge for law enforcement."

But, the FBI said, it measured gains in several major areas of crime fighting, including a 19% increase in its arrest rate over the previous year.

The 1968 figures were 8,881 apprehensions, compared with 15,878 the year before.

Another gain was claimed in convictions. The figures were 13,059 persons convicted in 1968, against 13,032 in fiscal 1967.

Richard M. Nixon, the Republican candidate, says that crime is running wild and enforcement and court procedures haven't been able to keep up.

In a section headed "Protecting Our Internal Security," the report, mirroring earlier statements,

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover charged that the students for a Democratic society is at the core of student unrest. He held together by a bitter hatred of the institutions of democratic society.

It accused SDS of sponsoring workshops to teach sabotage and how to manufacture explosives for possible use against some government facilities.

The agency also said the Communist Party continues as a danger to the nation's internal security, although it has been working to achieve respectability in the nation.

The report listed no arrests nor convictions in fiscal 1968 regarding internal subversion crimes.

The agency also noted what it said was a boost by the Soviet Union and several of its allies in spying operations in the United States.

According to the report, the two Soviet diplomatic missions in Washington and New York have increased their staffs from 346 persons in 1964 to 573 in fiscal 1968. Between 70 and 80% of these people are involved in intelligence, the FBI said.

If these figures are correct, the Soviet Union has between 400 and 480 spies of various descriptions in this country.

Describing the protection of civil rights as "an essential principle in a democratic society," the report pointed proudly

to its part in apprehending James Earl Ray, the accused killer of Dr. Martin Luther King, and listed other prominent civil rights investigations concluded during the year.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

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(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peace and Freedom

Sherman Pearl is the Peace and Freedom Party candidate for Congress in the 28th District.

Pearl's platform statement asserts, "The universal hope for peace in Vietnam will only be fulfilled when the United



SHERMAN PEARL
Peace and Freedom Party

States acknowledges that it cannot control the destiny of Vietnam or any other foreign nation. We must discontinue all support of totalitarian regimes in the name of 'anti-communism.'"

"That support must be transferred to the legitimate aspirations of poor and oppressed peoples seeking freedom from the shackles of colonialism and exploitation.

"In keeping with that concept, I believe we have little to negotiate in Paris except the immediate withdrawal of American troops and reparations to the Vietnamese people."

Pearl 34 was born and reared in Los Angeles. He was educated at Los Angeles City College, UCLA, and Humboldt State College in Arcata.

He is a veteran of the U.S. Army, having served from 1954 to 1956. He was a working journalist on several California newspapers for five years, a writer for the U.S. Department of the Interior from 1962 to 1965, writer-editor for the Office of Economic Opportunity poverty program in Washington, in 1965, and worked as a publicist for American Airlines from 1965 to 1967.

Pearl organized the "Angry Arts Program" in 1967 as a protest against the war in Vietnam, helped organize the Peace and Freedom Party last year and has served as its publicity director ever since.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE VALLEY NEWS AND
VALLEY GREEN SHEET,"
Van Nuys, California
Section One
Pages 22-A
Columns 3

Date: 10/25/68
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Author:
Editor: Ferdinand Mendenhall
Title: SHERMAN PEARL

Character: SM - C

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LA 100 - 70172 -

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OCT 28 1968
FBI - LOS ANGELES

For information only

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1968

Cancel Veterans Club Display to Prevent Valley College Clash

Activists Threatened Destruction of Navy Mock-up, President States

By BRAD BLANCHARD

Quick action by Valley College administrators in canceling a patriotic display prevented a major campus confrontation between student radicals and members of the college Veterans Club, it had been disclosed today. Dr. Robert E. Horton, college president, ordered the action.

The students reportedly had planned to destroy an expensive mock-up of a Navy cruiser which had previously been displayed at Valley State College without incident.

The exhibit was to feature the presentation of the Veterans Club at the bi-annual Valley College Club Day.

Dr. Horton had received information "from reliable sources" that a group of students was planning the act of destruction.

Cites Two Reasons

The college president's decision was made known at an emergency meeting with representatives of the Veterans Club and Brad Hathaway, student body president.

Two major reasons were cited by Dr. Horton for ordering the display canceled. "First, it is my consistent purpose to avoid pitting one faction of the student body against another," Dr. Horton said.

"Second, the Veterans Club and the student radicals each represent a small minority on this campus. The rest of the students are uncommitted

"As has been proven at Stanford, Berkeley and Columbia Universities, the uncommitted students will support the radical point of view when a symbol of militarism (the mock-up a cruiser) is the focal point of confrontation."

"Appeal Pointless"

Other reasons for the decision to cancel the display were cited by a representative of the Veterans Club, who chose to remain anonymous.

"To appeal to an organization such as a radical group which has no leadership is pointless," he said. "The aim of the Veterans Club was not to incite students but to bring more membership to the club."

"Dr. Horton also took into consideration the cost of display and possible repercussions had it been destroyed. So the Veterans Club was asked not to display the cruiser. This the club reluctantly agreed to do."

The radical element of Valley College, which is split into separate groups, had one representative organization at the Club Day festivities. Students for a Democratic Society erected a booth and handed out literature.

Would Picket Only

But the identity of students planning to destroy the display was not disclosed.

"One immediately thinks of SDS when student radicals are mentioned," the spokesman said. "A meeting was held with members of SDS and they assured the Veterans Club that they would go only as far as picketing the display. Therefore, I do not believe that they were the party responsible for the threats."

"The Veterans Club may have lost an ethical victory but won a moral one. Student sentiment for the club having to cancel its display has been overwhelming."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE VALLEY NEWS AND VALLEY GREEN SHEET,"
Van Nuys, California
Section One
Page 1-A
Columns 4-5

Date: October 11, 1968
Edition: Central Valley
Author: BRAD BLANCHARD
Editor: Ferdinand Mendenhall
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100-71737A

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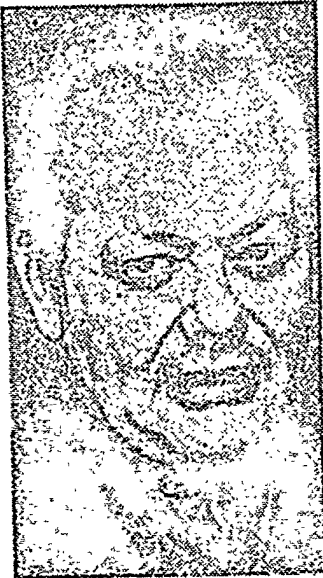
(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Peace and Freedom

Attorney Hugh Manes is the Peace and Freedom Party Candidate in the 22nd Congressional District.

Manes has called for unconditional withdrawal from Vietnam immediately and unconditionally, "negotiating only the safe return of our troops and reparations to the Vietnamese for the damage and suffering we have caused."

He rejects the "cold-war theory of Communist world-



HUGH MANES

Peace and Freedom Party

domination which has been used to protect our economic and political interests abroad while intimidating rational opinion at home."

Roots of Racism

Furthermore, Manes believes in "self-determination of peoples," which includes "the right of the Vietnamese to define their own value system."

He thinks white racism "has roots deep in America's heritage, culture and institutions," and that racism "oppresses, degrades and brutalizes."

Manes says there must be an end to "police harassment of blacks and other minority citizens, and especially of mil-

itants who have incurred, police hostility because of arousing and organizing their communities . . ."

Welfare Problem

Because 40,000,000 Americans are "classified as poor," Manes advocates redistribution of the tax burden. He is appalled that one-fifth of America's children come from poor homes, and that 90% of poor youngsters will never finish high school.

Manes maintains that many poor people do not qualify for welfare, and those who do receive "only inadequate and irregular aid, given grudgingly and with contempt."

According to Manes, in 1966, 18 Americans whose incomes exceeded \$1,000,000 paid no tax at all, which means "the small taxpayer supports the wealthy by paying their taxes as well as his own."

A graduate of UCLA and Northwestern University Law School, Manes has been practicing law in Los Angeles since 1953.

Served on Defense

He has traveled throughout the world, including a three-week tour of North Vietnam in March 1967.

He has written and lectured extensively on police-citizen relations, and has served as defense counsel in such civil liberties cases as those arising out of the Century City police-demonstrators clash, the Watts riots, and Van de Kamp demonstrations.

Manes served with the 82nd Airborne in Holland during World War II, and was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart. He has, however, long condemned American foreign policy as serving the economic interests of a few and American business cartels at the expense of the human needs of most Americans.

A resident of the San Fernando Valley since 1946, Manes resides in Van Nuys with his wife Sheila and their two children Macabee 5½ and Meghan 4.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE VALLEY NEWS AND VALLEY GREEN SHEET,"
Van Nuys, California

Section One

Pages 22-A

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Date: 10/25/68

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Author:

Editor: Ferdinand Mendanhall

Title: HUGH MANES

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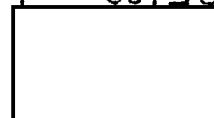
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OCT 28 1968

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Include in report

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OPPOSES AUTHORITY

Ex-Goldwater Writer Applauds New Left

WASHINGTON (AP) — Barry Goldwater's chief speechwriter in the 1964 presidential campaign — the man who wrote the famed "extremism" speech — now speaks approvingly of the New Left. Technically, says Karl Hess, "I am an anarchist."

Hess, who helped draft the 1960 and 1964 Republican Party platforms, said in an interview that "I take my stand with the anti-authoritarians and so does the New Left."

"I'm opposed to authority to state authority at every level and in every area," he said.

Famed Expression

As Goldwater's No. 1 speechwriter, Hess was assigned to draft the Arizona senator's speech accepting the GOP nomination. The final version contained a phrase — "extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice; moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue" — that was widely interpreted as a challenge to Republican moderates who opposed Goldwater's conservative views and had fought to deny him the nomination.

Hess, who publishes a Washington newsletter, said he still regards Goldwater as "the greatest American political figure."

He also insisted that his thinking on extremism hasn't changed, and that his progression from the political right to New Left involved merely a return to his basic philosophical position — libertarianism.

"That's why I'm rather fond of the New Left," said Hess. "This is one of the reasons I find many of the statements and actions of SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) very satisfying. Because they're following the precept of the Declaration of Independence."

Elaborating upon his change of viewpoint, Hess argued:

"There used to be a very strong libertarian tradition on the right, even to opposing imperial foreign policies on the ground that you can't have the state so powerful that it can go

rampaging around the world without having a state so powerful that it can coerce people at home."

"The rise of the Soviet Union, however, introduced this really fanatic anti-communism, so that a lot of people, including myself, said: 'Look, because of the threat of Soviet communism, we've got to forget all of this tradition and we've got to have a very powerful state now to combat this monster! That's where conservatism grew up to what we now know as the conservative position.'"

Hess said he began to change his position when he became convinced that the United States has supported the most aggressive part of communism, the Soviet Union, all along and that the interests of the security managers of the Soviet Union and the United States more and more seem to be identical to divide the world up between the two super-powers."

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Los Angeles

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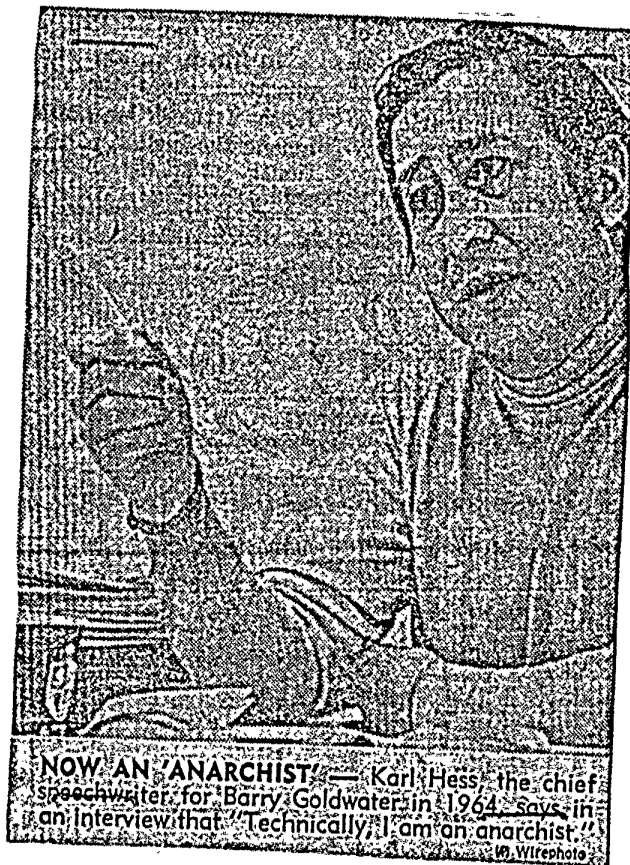
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NOW AN ANARCHIST — Karl Hess, the chief speechwriter for Barry Goldwater in 1964, says in an interview that "Technically, I am an anarchist."

W. W. Trepholt

CAMPUS REBELLION-2

(Space Below)

Communists Key on Youth Organizations

By ROBERT BETTS

Copley News Service

Fronts are things of the past — we don't need them," said Gus Hall, secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

He was right. No operation of subversive forces in this country has been more bold, direct or blatant than the Communist takeover of the youth protest movement.

among youth in all fields of endeavor.

A national organizing com-

Second of six articles

mittee was set up to organize a national network of dissident youth groups, tying in the Marxist and socialist-oriented

make more impact on the community and stir up more resentment.

Liberal movements calling themselves non-Communist or even anti-Communist were also marked for infiltration. While concealing his Communist connections, the agent was to exploit existing grievances, arouse members to

The Communists have made great headway since 1951 when they launched their plan to capitalize on the energies, resourcefulness, idealism and inexperience of young American hotheads.

On Jan. 20 of that year, Hall told his national committee: "The party must give much higher priority for the work

groups that already were springing up.

Contact was made with groups that were not, like SLATE and Advance, already Communist fronts. The idea was to give them every encouragement and help, whether or not they thought they needed it from outsiders, to feed them with propaganda

protest other "wrongs," and use his own persuasive personality either to be elected or eventually to take over as spokesman for the group. Activities thereafter were to be directed along channels that served the ends of the party.

College campuses were particularly fertile soil. Fidel (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

"We've got the DuBois Clubs, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Students for a Democratic Society," Hall boasted. "We have them going for us and they are not fronts in the usual sense of the word."

He could have listed several more.

and, where they showed promise, to supply them with more funds.

Where local leaders were not considered active or militant enough, trained leaders were dispatched to the area. Their job was to build up the group by recruitment among the rootless intellectuals and loud-mouthed malcontents, to

PAGE 1
DAILY BREEZE
TORRANCE, CALIF.

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Editor: ROBERT L. CONN
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(Continued from Page 1)
Castro's victory in Cuba in 1959 had shown what could be achieved by a small group of dedicated college students.

Castro's deeds had stirred the imagination of American students already touched with revolutionary fever. They were ripe for indoctrination by Communist, pro-Communist and liberal professors. There were plenty of these around ready to talk about the "evils" and "injustices" of imperialism, capitalism and the American system, and the plight of oppressed peoples around the world.

Back-up was provided from outside by Communist Party functionaries, including Hall himself, making speaking tours of the campuses.

Other vehicles of indoctrination were open forums, rallies and teach-ins. The teach-ins were a technique developed from the earlier Communist front "study group" in order to reach larger audiences.

Dressed up to look like fair debate, the "teach-in" was in fact carefully planned, timed and supervised by specially picked "discussion leaders" so as to give the organizers the advantage over the invited opposing speakers. Planted strategically about the hall were hecklers, armed with prepared questions and statements, versed in the art of

stifling the opposition and swaying an audience.

Neither was it any longer necessary to confine activities to the old secret Communist cells. Radical students and non-student radicals were enlisted to organize college chapters of new national organizations formed under various banners: civil rights, "fair play for Cuba," and the war in Vietnam, "stop the draft," academic freedom, everything from free speech to free sex.

One of the first and most radical was the Progressive Labor Movement, formed in 1962 by two long-time Communists who wanted action according to the teachings of Red Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung.

This movement organized student trips to Cuba, arranged karate classes and established arms caches in the New York area. Mortimer Scheer, a former member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, later founded Progressive Labor's West Coast chapter in San Francisco. He was active in the Free Speech Movement and the Vietnam Day Committee at the University of California campus at Berkeley and has since been busy at most of the big Berkeley demonstrations.

West Coast organizer for the PLP today is Steve Cherross

who was assigned by the VDC to head the anti-draft committee. He also led anti-draft demonstrations at Berkeley High School and at Garfield Junior High in Berkeley, where he recruited 12 and 13 year-olds for a Junior Vietnam Day Committee.

The students for a Democratic Society was the new name given to the student affiliate of the socialist League for Industrial Democracy. Although SDS originally repudiated communism as an authoritarian system and excluded Communists from its membership, Communist agents sat in on meetings and coached organizers almost from the start.

As a result, the 1965 SDS convention repealed a constitutional stipulation barring Communists from membership. Subsequently, Communist Party leaders quietly told members they could work through SDS. Today they control several chapters.

By mid-1968, SDS claimed to have 6,300 dues-paying members with another 35,000 unregistered participants in 250 chapters across the country, all under the direction of SDS headquarters in Chicago. SDS members now openly embrace the Red cause, wave Viet Cong flags, display portraits of Marx and Mao, denounce capitalist exploiters and the Al Capones who run

this country, and shout slogans like "Lenin won, Castro won, and we will win too!" They have been in the thick of the disruption and violence that has exploded on campuses from Berkeley to Columbia.

The latest SDS statement, appearing in one of the underground student papers which serve as organs of Communist propaganda, states: "The notion that we must remain simply an anti-imperialist student organization is no longer viable. The nature of our struggle is such that it necessitates an organization that is made up of youth and not just students, and that these youth become class conscious. This means that our struggle must be integrated into the struggles of the working people."

SDS organizers are told that they should direct the focus of their energies to organizing on campuses of working-class colleges, community schools, trade schools and technical schools as well as high schools and junior colleges.

Following SDS came the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, named for the founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples, a Communist who died in Ghana.

It was established at the University of Wisconsin in 1964. One of the founders was Eugene Dennis Jr., son of a

former national secretary of the party. Another was Bettina Aptheker, daughter of Herbert Aptheker, the party's leading theoretician.

Other chapters quickly sprang up across the country. The U.C. Berkeley chapter was one of the prime movers behind the 1964 Berkeley riots.

By May, 1965, the Communists were openly boasting in their party newspaper of other DuBois achievements. They stated: "The DuBois Club of New York, a socialist youth organization, is proud to say that, along with hundreds of others on campuses and in communities throughout the country, have sponsored teach-ins, sit-ins, rallies, marches, and the huge demonstration of over 25,000 Americans in Washington, D.C. last April 17, to protest the war in Vietnam."

Some party members had originally suggested that a major effort should be made to bring all student radicals together inside a single national organization. The wily, more experienced leaders knew this would not work.

"The kids are too erratic to sustain any popular front," they said. "They're unpredictable and they go from one cause to another. Better to let them choose their own labels while we do the prompting from behind the scenes."

Local organizers—dedicated

volunteers as well as paid full-time agents—worked, however, to build up cooperation between those students supporting different causes. They arranged for the distribution and exchange of literature appropriately sympathetic to the other's complaints, suggested they share meeting places and other facilities as well as some of the functions such as handbill distribution and fund-collecting.

Thus, students who originally were interested mainly in civil rights, or a greater say in domestic university matters, were conned into demonstrating, marching and rioting in common cause with others protesting everything from capitalistic exploitation to the draft.

Said Inspector Tom Fitzpatrick, director of the San Francisco Police Department's intelligence unit:

"It is no mere coincidence that most of the leaders in recent demonstrations either are or were members of the Communist Party or some revolutionary organization."

Nor is it without significance that the pattern of agitation and action neatly conforms to procedures carried out by Communists or revolutionaries elsewhere and at other times.

Next: How the Reds work up a riot.

CAMPUS REBELLION-3

(Put Clipping in Space Below)

Few Riots Are Spontaneous

By ROBERT BETTS

Copley News Service

For all that has been said about the "impetuosity" of youth and the so-called "generational revolt," few campus riots are spontaneous.

Most are the result of careful planning and organization. Communists call it "mob manipulation." They have had

Third of six articles

ing practice at it. About the only new method they have introduced is the use of the two-way radio for the "mob manipulators" to keep in touch with each other.

The operation is carried out in six stages:

STAGE 1: Infiltration of any group already protesting some grievance. Agents are also moved into strategic position where they can gravitate some real or imagined

wrong and form a new protest group.

STAGE 2: Meetings are arranged, on or off campus, to discuss an issue and "what we should do about it." Small contributions are called for to help the cause. Attention is drawn to some article in one of the underground students newspapers that carry Red propaganda which happens to deal with this very subject. Volunteers are enlisted to distribute leaflets and posters.

STAGE 3: Bigger public meetings are organized, rallies and forums are held to call wider attention to the grievance. Other "injustices" are aired and the charge made that they are all the result of "exploitation and oppression."

Supporting speakers are invited from outside. Their Communist connections are not advertised. The word "Communist" is generally avoided.

Allusions are made rather to such universal aspirations

as "freedom," "peace," "civil liberties" or "a sure winner on campuses." Students rights.

Neither is it made apparent at least not in the early stages that there is any connection or cooperation with other radical groups parading under different banners.

When challenged, a speaker may admit, "If Marxism means getting off my butt and doing something to help deprived people, then you can call me a Marxist."

The aim is to draw sympathy, break down trust in this society's established traditions and ways of keeping order, appeal to malcontents and restive youths eager to join in any defiance of authority.

If such agitation succeeds in recruiting more adherents to the cause and building up on the hard core membership so much the better. The main intention, however, is to stir up as much discontent as pos-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1
Daily Breeze
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Editor: Robert L. Curry
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FBI - TORRANCE

sible and win enough sympathizers to swell out a future demonstration.

It is also at this stage that support is enlisted from among the liberal faculty. Some professors are already party members. A lucid professor who is popular with students can be of enormous help to the cause and add "dignity" to the proceedings.

STAGE 4: Matters are forced to a head by getting members and sympathizers to agree on a list of demands to be presented to the university authorities. They may be demands for changes in campus rules, for better cafeteria food, more black admissions or a stop to on-campus recruiting by industrial firms contributing to the war effort. It does not really matter so long as it has the support of several dissident groups (which it usually does) and so long as it puts the authorities in a predicament.

If they yield, the organizers

move on to preparation of the next demands. The strategy is to keep picking on new issues until the authorities call a demand impossible and refuse to yield.

STAGE 5: The issue is dramatized by calling a mass meeting or "demonstration" and appealing for active support from other groups. A ringleader climbs on the stand and makes an impassioned (but well-prepared) speech about "our just rights" and "the hidebound bullies who are trying to deny them." The stand is yielded to others who back up the main speaker. They also introduce wider issues like "civil liberties" and the "unjust war in Vietnam" to convey the impression that these are all connected and all due to the same hateful cause — "capitalist exploitation."

The university authorities are represented as "hired lackeys of the system."

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

(Continued from Page 1)

"stooges of the military-industrial complex," upholders of racism and the real enemies of truth and justice.

Anyone who tries to speak in opposition is lumped with them.

Use is made of the diamond pattern — an old Red device — planting agitators in the front, at the back and on either side of the crowd to cheer and applaud, shout down opponents and create an impression of overwhelming support.

An emotional frenzy is worked up by contrasting hate words with rousing slogans like "Freedom now," "We shall overcome," "Let's show 'em," and "Let's march."

Chanted repeatedly to the accompaniment of waving banners, these have an effect similar to the repeated suggestions at a hypnosis session. The chant is soon taken up by others.

STAGE 6: This is the direct confrontation. It calls for violation of campus rules or civil laws to "force the issue" and to challenge the authorities to take disciplinary action.

Students who sympathize with the dissidents but who

"don't go along with violence" have by now been drowned out. Anyone who had the courage to stand up and call for "further negotiations" is ridiculed and shouted down. More passive ones are swept along to become active participants, finding strength in numbers.

Faced with incidents which escalate from strikes and sit-ins to outright assault on college buildings, the authorities finally must choose between yielding to "student power" or calling in the police.

The riot organizers prefer the latter. The appearance of police on campus — even to many who have not swallowed all the incessant Red propaganda — is seen as the ultimate crime that a university administration can commit. It stirs up a heady feeling of revulsion against these ultimate symbols of authority and of sympathy for the demonstrators.

"Police brutality!" and "Pigs" are terms that have been used by Communists in other riots long before police ever appeared on U.S. campuses. It is taken up by other students as policemen goaded by obscene insults and flying bricks and challenges to use

their nightsticks, try to quell what has by now become a full-scale riot.

The riot organizers also welcome TV cameras, especially if one can give a close-up of a policeman standing over a student with a bloodied head. It is good propaganda and costs nothing.

The ringleaders are not necessarily the riot manipulators. These are less obtrusive. They direct operations, keeping in touch with each other by means of hand signals, runners, and two-way radio.

"The ability to manipulate people through violence and the mass media has never been greater; the potential for us radicals never more exciting than now," proclaimed a speaker at a meeting of the Students for a Democratic Society, one of the Communist-backed organizations which has been behind many a college riot.

The SDS and other radical groups under Communist direction have worked up demonstrations and riots at San Francisco State, at the Universities of California, Texas, Georgia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Princeton, Brandeis, Howard and many other colleges, as well as organizing many riots off campus.

In the name of defending issues as "free speech," "better cafeteria food," allowing girls in men's dormitories, draft deferment, no on-campus recruiting, more black students, etc., they have launched rampages of looting, brawling and arson. Carrying the Red flag of Communist revolution and the black flag of anarchy, they have stormed buildings, held people captive, beaten up opponents, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with the police, deploying radio-directed students as shock troops.

The Columbia riot was directed by an SDS "high command" which set up headquarters in one of the occupied college buildings, and coordinated activity through a network of 40 walkie-talkies, telephones and runners. The same kind of organization has been observed at Berkeley and elsewhere.

Next: Communist strategy in the propaganda war.

CAMPUS REBELLION—4

Reform: A Revolution Step

By ROBERT BETTS

Copley News Service

"University reform can only be a means to revolution, never a revolutionary end in itself. Once you secure the campus you have just begun." So asserts Lee Felsenstein, who calls himself "military editor" of the Berkeley Barb. The Barb is one of nearly 50 underground newspapers circulating in the United States and sold on many campuses. They are joined in a syndicate, which includes others in Canada, Latin America and Europe. They freely use each other's material. Much of it is virtually indistinguishable in tone from the anti-American outpourings from Moscow, Peking and Havana. Such publications serve not only as organs of Red propaganda, they also are used to transmit directives to party members and others working for the same cause. Detailed subversive tactics are worked

out locally at secret meetings, but there is no secrecy about the over-all mission and the objectives.

Under the heading "Commune-ism Can Win," the Barb piece outlines a plan for setting up "revolutionary communes," each consisting of from 10 to 30 people who live near each other.

Such communes, Felsenstein

Fourth of six articles

says, could form a "decentralized, revolutionary organization which is so vital for sustained militancy. It would be a substantial and yet invisible organization, capable of explosive activity or dormancy as the situation demanded."

Since several groups of this nature are already known—at least by the Federal Bureau of Investigation—to be in

existence, such articles can only have the purpose of building up the network.

"Some of us should move into factories and shops as well as into working class communities," the Communist-backed Students for a Democratic Society proclaims through the underground press. "We should move into the liberation struggle now being fought inside the armed forces and take an active part."

Educators used to shrug off the SDS as just an unruly bunch of impetuous youngsters until a congressional report last year charged it with having given open support to guerrilla warfare in the United States.

The SDS makes no bones about it. "We're working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment," it states. "We're actively organizing 'edition,'" boasted national secretary Greg Calvert.

Recruiting for revolution

reaches down to high schools, junior high and even lower.

One SDS pamphlet urges young school radicals to exploit tensions and potentialities existing in the American high school setup. Suggested ways for creating disorder at the junior level include starting trash can fires, setting off false fire alarms, organizing mass protests on such issues as dress regulations, attendance, even education itself.

"We have much to learn from SLATE, the Berkeley campus political movement," the SDS lectures its up-and-coming agitators. SLATE, an early Communist front organization, helped structure the Free Speech Movement, which disrupted Berkeley in 1964.

At San Francisco State College student rebels were given specific instructions on how to make bigger and better Molotov cocktails and how to make use of sodium potass

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1,
DAILY BREEZE
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(Continued from Page 1)

um or white phosphorus, which could be obtained from the college's chemistry department.

Another statement put out by the SDS during the San Francisco State trouble was headed, "The Need to Fight the Cops." It exhorted:

"The weapon that the rulers always fall back on when others fail is their armed might. In this case it was the police forces from San Francisco and surrounding counties. (President S. I.) Hayakawa thought if he used enough police terror we would quit and give up the strike, but instead of rolling over and playing dead we fought back. We met their clubs with Mace and rocks and bottles. Several plainclothesmen were beaten up when they were discovered. This was a big step forward for many of the white students. They overcame their awe and fear of the pigs and helped defeat every attempt to smash the strike."

How are radicals who help the Reds financed?

Said Inspector Tom Fitzpatrick, director of San Francisco Police Department's intelligence unit: "We know they take up collections, charge fees or solicit contributions from well-heeled fellow travelers, come up with the money it takes to run their operations."

"Some of them, for instance, have been able to commute between Havana, Haiti and even Moscow, like well-to-do globetrotters, not to speak of frequent transcontinental trips."

Proceeds from the sales of underground publications, plus profits from the salacious commercial ads and personal "want" columns, make up only a small part of the revenue to finance the youth subversion program.

Membership dues to various radical groups are used to subsidize the propaganda campaign. For every paid, full-time worker there are dozens of volunteers—canvassing, fund-raising or busy in makeshift offices near the campus, cranking out mimeographed sheets, letters and notices of forthcoming meetings. In some cases where radicals control the student body,

part of the student body fees are channeled off to leftist causes. The California Education Code specifically prohibits grants of student funds (which are compulsory college fees) to racist organizations. This may keep out Ku Kluxers all right but not their opposite numbers.

Outraged students at San Francisco State College sent Gov. Ronald Reagan and Attorney General Thomas Lynch a letter showing how these fees had provided money for a number of radical groups including the Third World Liberation Front (\$15,339) and the Black Students Union (\$22,073). The attorney general's investigation of the San Francisco State budget revealed that one speaker had quietly returned a \$400 student government speaking fee to the Black Students Union and that an officer of the Black Students Union had bought a sniper rifle with a telescopic sight with a \$150 student government check.

Public money also is misdirected into Communist causes by New Left students and others who have worked their way into influential positions on various off-campus projects financed under the War on Poverty. Local office facilities have been used for printing and distributing propaganda.

An investigation by an Office of Economic Opportunity auditing team showed that over \$6,000 of federal funds had been expended in promoting various rallies and demonstrations in San Francisco, events having nothing whatsoever to do with the War on Poverty.

Summer youth camps have also been occasions for Red indoctrination. A San Francisco mother complained that her son returned from one weekend outing laden with Communist propaganda literature. He told of having lectures on Marxism and Maoism.

Investigators found that chartered buses were taking 60 to 70 youngsters at a time from around that area to a camp owned and operated by Willie and Elsie Beltran, long-time functionaries of the Communist Party. Manager was Virginia Proctor, wife of Roscoe Proctor, right-hand man of Mickie Lima, who heads the

Northern California branch of the Communist Party U.S. Buses, lodging and other costs were paid for out of War on Poverty funds.

Other so-called "youth leaders," some carrying the title of "reverend" but identified as working for Communists, have participated in similar projects.

Other big money raisers are admission fees to private pornographic plays and movies which have lately been making the rounds of more and more campuses. Proceeds from sales of pornographic books and drugs, as well as from organized looting and robbery, according to cases on file with the FBI.

Also on file is evidence of funds supplied from Communist sources abroad. The Progressive Labor Party obtained \$43,000 in Peking money that had been changed into U.S. currency. It was picked up at the Mexican City National Bank in Mexico City by a girl University of California student who brought it to Berkeley and, according to House Committee investigation, delivered it to PLP leaders Mortimer Scheer and Lee Coe.

Testimony was given in Washington a few months ago by breakaway members of the PLP and Trotskyite Social Workers Party.

They told how activity had been financed by money sent from Peking by way of Havana. It was brought into the United States in the diplomatic pouches of the United Nations Mission from Cuba. Agents picked up the briefcases in New York.

The nationwide network of subversion is made up of old-time "cells"—groups meeting in private houses or "clubs" in front establishments like private schools, summer camps and hotels which are really training and indoctrinating

schools—plus many groups openly calling themselves Communist, pro-Communist, leftist or New Left.

The main "knots" in the network are New York in the East, Chicago in the interior and San Francisco in the West.

One of San Francisco's earliest Communist front establishments was the California Labor School. After the U.S. Justice Department put it on the subversive list as a Communist indoctrination center and closed it down, organizers moved out into other subversive activities where they are still busy today, some of them on college campuses.

West Coast source of much Red propaganda material is 55 Colton Street, one of a shabby broken-down block of buildings with closed doors and shuttered windows off San Francisco's Market Street. It is headquarters for the Third World Liberation Front and the Vietnam Day Committee, and command post of Asher Harar, reportedly the No. 3 Trotskyite in the United States and No. 1 man west of the Mississippi River. It also is

the hangout of the Black Panthers and other revolutionary groups.

There the office mimeograph machines run late, turning out anti-police, anti-establishment, pro-revolutionary propaganda.

One of the directives that went out coast to coast said: "If you are working for a defense plant engaged in making munitions, you want to see that that munition proves to be a dud when it gets there. If you are working for a food plant making K ration, do whatever you can to contaminate that food so it will be inedible when it gets there."

San Francisco was chosen as the launching place for subversion in the West because of its cosmopolitan population, the climate of liberalism that already existed and chiefly because it was also the home of one of the greatest, most influential centers of learning in the world—the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

Next: The Battle of Berkeley—an example of Red planning.

CAMPUS REBELLION-5

Clipping in Space Below

Cal Became Beachhead For Student Dissidents

By ROBERT BETTS

Copley News Service

The wave of disorder and violence that has swept across U.S. universities and colleges was set in motion at the Berkeley campus of the University of California in 1964. Few people are aware of the full significance of the "Battle of Berkeley." It was no spontaneous student uprising. It was planned and organized by Communists, with the help of the so-called New Left and others committed to the destruction of this country's system of government. They won a historic victory. Berkeley became the beachhead from which to launch revolution across the nation's campuses. Today's Communists or pro-

Communists control some of the positions of authority within the faculty and administrative offices. They dominate at least 10 important departments of the university.

The end result is "a great and continuous barrage of propaganda at Berkeley denouncing this nation and its foreign policies. It has nothing to do with a youth movement. It is the effect of the subversion of youth."

The words are those of one of the few Berkeley professors concerned enough to utter public warning of what has happened and is happening there. Dr. Hardin P. Jones is no wild-eyed Red-baiting fanatic.

Professor of medical physics, assistant director of the

Donner Laboratory and an internationally respected scientist, he is a tall, dignified, quiet, mannered man with more than 30 years close contact with Berkeley, beginning when he was a student.

"No one any longer speaks out effectively in the faculty or administration at Berkeley."

Fifth of six articles

for the important concepts basic to our free society or to retain the excellences of our past social achievements even though such identified excellences are usually regarded as the core material for an education," said Dr. Jones.

"For three years there has

been no voice within the university speaking out for America and for the ways that people participate in her diverse vital institutions and functions. Teaching the essentials of Western civilization on campus has practically been replaced by various Marxist notions."

Several professors, including some who long had considered themselves "liberal," have left Berkeley in disgust.

Sociology Professor William Peterson, who left to become research professor at the Institute of Human Sciences, Boston College, said: "The University of California, still the nation's greatest public institution of higher learning, is

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1,
DAILY BREEZE
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in rapid integration. The university has a dark prospect; and the reason is that there has been no one with the will, intelligence and courage to administer it."

Dr. Lewis S. Feuer, who moved on to become sociology professor at the University of Toronto, said: "Berkeley has become a symbol for the world. To many Americans, it stands for studentry in senseless rebellion; to the Communist government of North Vietnam it is a faithful ally whose demonstrations against the United States government are the most valued propaganda."

"... Berkeley indeed is the first 'political university' in the United States."

The greater political awareness of the modern generation is widely acknowledged. Its members feel critical of society, condemning poverty, racism and war as weaknesses which they are impatient to correct. Many are ready to protest and demonstrate with or without Communist coaxing.

Many others, however, refuse to go along with half-baked theories that view the university not as a place where one is encouraged to think for himself but as a launching ground for revolution.

Said one of them, former Berkeley student Kenneth Combs: "It should never be forgotten that the solution of political problems in a free society is the concern of the adult populace as a whole; and not the preempted and exclusive concern of a narrow-minded, self-perpetuating, and mutually supporting clique of ambitious faculty members allied with a group of juvenile politicians with clairvoyant claims to truth."

A small but determined group had been working to undermine the university's academic structure and "politicize" it long before the 1964 outburst over "free speech."

In 1957 a small student coalition sought to gain the political advantage of claiming to utter their extremist political views in the name of the 20,000 registered students. One student declared that unless the entire slate with whom he was campaigning was elected with him, he would not serve. Thus was formed the campus's first political party — SLATE.

Its platform was that the student government "should take stands on national and

international issues," contrary to the principle embodied in the university's charter that the university and its subdivisions should be "free from political influences."

SLATE was defeated. After repeated defiance of authority it became an off-campus organization, continuing to press radical demands. Communists held leading positions.

In the summer of 1964 SLATE issued a manifesto calling for revolution on the campus, to match and support political revolution in the world. It urged students "to begin an open, fierce and thoroughgoing rebellion on this campus... start a program of agitation, petitioning, rallies, etc., in which the final resort will be to civil disobedience."

It exhorted them to "organize and split this campus wide open! If such a revolt were conducted with unrelenting toughness and courage, it could spread to other campuses across the country..."

It also warned that "the press (will be) 'Red-baiting' you but... students all over the country will read between the lines. By this time you may be able to call for a mass student strike..."

Also included were such exhortations as "you must cheat to keep up."

The SLATE slogans became the battle cry of the Free Speech Movement, whose organizers included the Red functionaries of SLATE.

For all the Free Speech Movement protesting, free speech was never a real issue. As one Berkeley professor, Nathan Glazer, put it: "Berkeley was one of the few places in the country, I imagine, where in 1964 (pre-FSM) one could hear a public debate between the supporters of Nikita Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung on the Sino-Soviet dispute—there were organized student groups behind both positions."

It was not free speech, but freedom to organize political action and collect funds on campus that was the immediate issue in the dispute that broke out two weeks after the SLATE manifesto had been distributed to students.

"Everyone who has seen the efficient, almost military organization of the agitators' program has a reasonable basis for believing that skilled personnel and money are being dispatched into the Berkeley battle," commented Dr. Peterson at the time.

"True, the agitators

and professional revolutionaries have been mainly students and ex-students, but the ideology and the publication they peddle are not all home-grown."

Some of the other ingredients in the Berkeley explosion, he said, were "maladroit and discordant administration; active support for the revolutionary student leadership by a segment of the faculty. And, perhaps most importantly, exploitation by the rebellious students of the tactics of the civil rights movement, including civil disobedience—as if the issues were the same at Berkeley and in Mississippi."

The final FSM victory depended upon a hard core of about 200 members of the faculty who were in sympathy with the movement from the beginning and whose leaders were in touch with FSM leaders. Some radical professors abused their position of academic authority to help the FSM leaders. They called off classes to make the student strike more effective and spoke in support of the strikers.

Others were pressed, by the persuasive argument of others, or in some cases by veiled personal threats, into going along with the "peace through surrender" policy adopted overwhelmingly by faculty on Dec. 8, 1964.

Meeting in special session at the height of the controversy, the Academic Senate passed a resolution including the following pertinent sections:

"① That the time, place and manner of conducting political activity on the campus shall be subject to reasonable regulation to prevent interference with the normal functions of the university; and

"② That the content of speech or advocacy should not be restricted by the university. Off-campus student political activities shall not be subject to university regulation. On-campus advocacy or organization of such activities shall be subject only to such limitations as may be imposed under section 2."

Hal Draper, who was one of the chief guides of the FSM Steering Committee, called the faculty resolution "a smashing victory."

The claim was well-justified. It was a victory which smashed the traditions of orderly educational process and opened the gates to politicalization of the American university system.

"I am aware," said Dr.

Jones, "that activists on the faculty at Berkeley regard the Free Speech Movement and its political offspring as the greatest event ever in American education... With no de facto restraints on speech, the major characteristic of Berkeley became that of a political war, including violence, against American and Western society."

Though most university students might try to ignore or stoutly reject indoctrination aimed at the unqualified rejection of all the established principles of American society, there are few who could spend four or more years on campus without being affected in some way by the deluge of propaganda.

Gradually the smaller political cliques that had been given freedom to campaign on campus formed themselves into larger, more cohesive groups which organized and led a series of activities on and off campus—stopping troop trains, encouraging defiance of the Selective Service system, handing out pamphlets on "How to beat the draft," upholding "filthy speech" and "free sex."

Warnings by alarmed professors and other concerned citizens that Berkeley would be the precursor of other university eruptions were soon justified.

When trouble broke out at Howard University, its president, Dr. James N. Nabrit Jr., told reporters: "I think that in the incidents at Berkeley these people established a beachhead. Now they want to do it here in the East. And they have picked Howard because it is an institution predominantly for Negroes. They want to cloak it in a mantle of civil rights."

According to Professor John R. Searle, however, who supported the FSM at Berkeley, "Many college administrations in America don't yet seem to perceive that they are all in this together."

"Like buffaloes being shot, they look on with interest when another of their number goes down, without seriously thinking that they may be next."

Next: Subversion through perversion.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

CAMPUS REBELLION—6

Covered by Violence

Is Plain Filth

By ROBERT BETTS

Copley News Service
Beneath the flood of revolutionary propaganda and exhortations to violence aimed at today's youth is an undercurrent of filth which goes far deeper than most Americans realize.

For parents to be shocked at youthful pranks is nothing new.

What is sinister, however, about the present student preoccupation with sex, drugs and perversion is that, unlike "panty raids" and other fraternity frolics, it is largely the result of planning and organization.

It is the most sinister aspect of the Red youth subversion program—one part of the

talists used the principle for political purposes by seeking to subvert German youth movements in the 1930s. The animalistic mob culture they helped develop was taken over by Adolf Hitler. Through mass meetings, social activities and organized sexual contacts, the Hitler Youth was turned into a political army in thinking, obedient, conditioned to give prompt reflex responses, such as Pavlov studied. Elite members of the Nazi SS were introduced to abnormal sexual activities as part of the conditioning process to break down their attachment to traditional moral values.

Indoctrination through perversion came later to the

East-West psychological warfare, which is practically one-sided because little is being done on this side to combat it.

The discovery of the "conditioned reflex" by the Russian physiologist Ivan Pavlov had an important influence on all of Russian biological and social sciences. Few Westerners are aware of how widely Communists have used the principle to condition political behavior.

"American scientists have tended to neglect this area of study," said Dr. Hardin B. Jones, professor of medical physics and physiology and assistant director of the Donner Laboratory at the University of California, Berkeley. "And American politicians have made comparatively lit-

United States as a weapon in the cold war. Young people, particularly university students, were the main targets. This came at the same time the universities were marked for political subversion and revolution.

An early example was the close connection between the Communist-launched "free speech movement" and the "filthy speech movement" at Berkeley.

The Vietnam Day Committee, also directed by Communists, followed by sponsoring on-campus plays which mixed politics with pornography.

These and other indecent shows and activities to which students were invited helped as fund raisers for anti-war

the use of its capabilities because, until now, the politics of this country were very stable.

On the other hand, Dr. Jones says, "the leaders of world communism have relied heavily on the social methodology developed from

Last of six articles

Pavlov's principle of conditioning.

"It is a way in which satisfaction of animalistic human discipline and sexual activities can be controlled so as to condition a person to actions and beliefs without intellectual evaluation."

Communists and radical So-

anti-draft demonstrations, civil rights marches and related projects.

Four-letter vulgarities have become the stock-in-trade of campus radicals.

So have the obscene badges and open enticements of "sex" clubs and "sexual freedom" groups, the lurid language in the "underground" and many student newspapers which mix anti-American propaganda with titillating articles and pictures about drug-taking, sex and sex perversion.

There also are columns of personal ads which leave nobody in doubt as to the prurient interests of the advertisers. These are but surface

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1,
Daily Breeze
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signs of the poison to which young minds are today being exposed.

It is impossible in a general circulation newspaper to give more than a hint of the depth of depravity reached in the campaign to confuse, corrupt, seduce and subvert young people and create among them a climate devoid of traditionally accepted values.

Anything in literature or the arts that can vulgarize sex or portray perversion—anything that promotes sexual license and drug addiction—is a handy instrument.

Portraits of Lenin, Mao, Castro or Che Guevara, "Pig Brutality" and other "anti-imperialist" wall posters, together with psychedelic art containing pornographic symbols and "way out" music with its frenzied, rhythmic beat, shrieking, hysterical voices and frequently lewd lyrics are an important part of the scene.

Veteran investigators into the underworld of dope and vice have a hard time holding onto their stomachs, as well as their sanity, when they look into some of the practices to which novices of the so-called New Left are introduced.

It goes far beyond "making love, not war." The narcotics in use today make the old dope dens look like dreary joss houses.

Neither are obscenity and pornography confined to the backroom "pads" of bearded, long-haired, dirty-toed boys and their radical girl and boy-girl friends.

They are introduced into the theater and made part of student courses of instruction.

Performances for which "sick" might be considered too mild a description have made the rounds of campuses. Either they are condoned by the "liberal" section of the faculty or are not objected to for fear of infringing rights of free speech. Some professors have even helped in publicizing and promoting them.

The "heroes" of these dramas are usually depicted as Socialist revolutionaries. The villains are capitalist pigs. Actors, sometimes naked or near-naked, portray characters in lustful, sadistic, brutish attitudes.

Similar ribaldry abounds in literature circulated among students. It ridicules named political leaders, including the U.S. president, depicting them in various disgusting acts. God is cartooned. The Virgin Mary is mocked. Christ is represented as a pervert.

Such stuff is not dreamed up by mischievous boys and girls, nor even by those young protesters who are impatient to right what they consider to be certain "wrongs" in American society.

The coupling with political propaganda of blasphemous, sacrilegious and vulgar sexual terms used with regard to religious themes and family relationships is a deadly weapon, blatantly used to demoralize and destroy.

Another part of the same weapon is "sensitivity training," now being promoted on a massive scale in the United States, including on some campuses, notably the University of California.

The "training" consists of creating physical awareness of other people. It is highly related to such physical contacts as between mother and infant and sexual feelings between persons. The idea is to become aware of the other person through touch and other forms of direct contact. Classes are often conducted in the nude.

"Sensitivity training," says Dr. Jones, "is a powerful form of Pavlovian conditioning by which sexual-emotional types of response can be substituted for intellectual consideration of any proposition common to the group, developing a surge of animalistic mob response."

This conditioning, he stresses, has been developed by the Communoid forces, who apply these techniques to control of group behavior.

It also has been adapted, in milder forms, by some religious groups as a means of intensifying group dedication.

Many of those interested in sensitivity training and its "group dynamics" are well intentioned. They believe these emotional responses can be applied to increase a feeling of brotherly love in the anti-war movement and to generate similar feelings of affection and admiration between whites and blacks.

Dr. Jones warns, however, "To the extent we begin to be influenced by animalistic tendencies and mob psychology, we certainly lose the structure of a society based on solving its problems rationally."

More than 100 years ago, British historian Lord Macaulay wrote this warning to an American friend: "Your republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the 20th Century as the Roman empire was in the 5th, with this difference—that the Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

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